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*Report from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banes, and Baracoa.*

NUEVITAS, CUBA, October 7, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended October 5, 1901: Nine vessels arrived at this port, and 7 bills of health were issued. There was 1 death from pneumonia. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

*Puerto Padre.*—Report shows the arrival of 6 vessels, the issuance of 5 bills of health, and 2 deaths—tetanus, 1; malarial fever, 1—and good sanitary condition.

*Gibara.*—Report shows the arrival of 10 vessels, the issuance of 12 bills of health, no deaths, and good sanitary condition.

*Banes.*—Report shows the arrival of 4 vessels, the issuance of 5 bills of health, 1 death from malarial fever, and good sanitary condition.

*Baracoa.*—Report shows the arrival of 5 vessels, the issuance of 7 bills of health, 1 death from tuberculosis, and good sanitary condition. There is no report of quarantinable disease at any point in the district.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri—A death from acute nephritis resembling yellow fever.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 1, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report for the week ended September 21, 1901:

*Santiago.*—During this period there was a total of 16 deaths reported, making the annual rate of mortality 19.34 per 1,000 for the week. The causes of death were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 2; meningitis, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; tetanus, 1; embolus, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 1; peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; affections of the bones (nontuberculous), 1; suicide by poison, 1; unspecified or ill-defined causes of death, 2. Total, 16.

During the week 8 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, of which 1 was placed in quarantine the morning after arrival; 5 vessels were passed without inspection, and 8 vessels leaving this port were given bills of health.

On September 16, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Julia* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rico. During the same week 10 immune and 92 nonimmune certificates were issued to passengers leaving this port.

On September 19, 1901, a message was received from Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh, at Daiquiri that a case under his observation and diagnosed by him as yellow fever on September 12, 1901, would probably die. In the afternoon I proceeded to Daiquiri in company with Major Carr and arrived there at 6 p. m. The man died at 2 p. m.

The following are my notes of the necropsy: Body, well nourished; weight, approximately 160 pounds; hair, gray; approximate age, 45 years; face, livid; conjunctiva, clear; pupils, dilated; lips, blue; gums, pale and hard; signs of hemorrhagic spots disappeared; post-

mortem stasis over back; pallor over entire body; incision into abdomen 20 inches—plenty of fat and oozing of blood in incision; intestine distended and moist; liver slate colored, about normal in size—incision shows much blood and reddish brown; gall bladder full of bile; spleen about normal; stomach distended, no fluid, pale, no hemorrhagic spots or signs of congestion; mucous membrane, normal; duodenum normal; kidneys about twice normal size and indications of acute nephritis. Pressed for time and not enough light, inconvenient to make further examination. We all agreed that death was due to acute parenchymatous nephritis, with congestion of the liver.

The history of the illness of this man is as follows: Jose Iglesias Pardo, age 47 years, white, born in Spain, came to this island when 15 years of age, and suffered an attack of yellow fever a year after his arrival. He remained until 26 years of age when he returned to Spain. After nine years he returned to this island where he suffered no illness for three years. He again returned to Spain, remaining six years. Then he returned to the island, remaining eighteen months in Havana and five months in Santiago. During this period he suffered from no illness. On September 1, 1901, he arrived at the Daiquiri mines. On September 7, 1901, he had a severe chill, headache, pain in the back, and bilious vomit. Temperature  $39^{\circ}$  C. The following morning the temperature was  $41^{\circ}$  C. On September 10, temperature,  $37.5^{\circ}$  C.; whole body was a deep icteric hue; vomited bile; 15 grains of quinine administered. At 12 noon temperature  $39.2^{\circ}$  C., in the evening  $40^{\circ}$  C. September 11, temperature,  $39^{\circ}$  C.; pulse, 110; has hiccough and vomiting of green bile. Icteric appearance disappeared after free catharsis. Three p. m., temperature,  $35^{\circ}$  C.; pulse, 60; anuria. September 12, temperature,  $35^{\circ}$  C.; pulse, 58; hiccough. Fifty grammes of urine obtained by catheter, contains albumen. Bilious vomit and diarrhea, containing considerable bile.

Between September 13 and September 19 his temperature ranged between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  C., pulse between 40 and 78. Very little urine was secreted for this period. Considerable albumin present. Ecchymotic spots on back and scrotum. Quinine and stimulants administered.

This man was seen by me on September 13, sixth day of illness, in company with Major Carr and Dr. Shimer. The patient was isolated in a tent, far removed from the hospital. He was restless. Temperature,  $36^{\circ}$  C.; pulse, 64. Large ecchymotic spots were found in the middle of the back and testicles. One small spot was seen on eyelid. Eyes not clear, tongue clean, gums hard, pain in upper part of abdomen. Had a stool which contained considerable bile. Urine contained albumin.

I was inclined to the belief that this man had yellow fever, but reserved my opinion as I thought there was too much bile during the whole illness to be yellow fever, besides the temperature record would indicate a grave case and should have had every symptom of yellow fever prominent, which was not the case. I returned to Santiago the following morning.

This patient died, as already stated, on the 19th.

After the necropsy I returned to Santiago on the 20th, when it was reported that the British steamship *Ethelbryhta* arrived on the previous day with 3 sick aboard and that 1 had died during the night. The history of this vessel and subsequent developments will be made the subject of a separate report.

*Manzanillo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 8

deaths during the week, an annual rate of mortality of 28.07 per 1,000. The causes of death were the following: Fever, intermittent malarial, 1; cerebral softening, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 3; ill-defined or unspecified causes of death, 2. Total, 8. During the same week 6 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 2 vessels were passed without inspection, and 7 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

*Guantanamo*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports 3 deaths, due to the following causes: Tubercle of lungs, 2; organic diseases of the heart, 1. Total, 3. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 8.66 per 1,000. During the week 2 vessels were inspected and passed on arrival, 3 vessels were passed without inspection, and 5 vessels leaving this port received bills of health.

*Daiquiri*.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports 1 death, due to acute nephritis. During the week 2 vessels were inspected and passed, and 1 vessel received bill of health.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended September 21, 1901—Port of Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.								Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.								
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Sept. 16	Steamship Julia to Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49	33	6	.....	48	22	1	1
Sept. 19	Steamship Grayfield to Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49	33	6	.....	48	22	1	2

*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended September 21, 1901.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 21, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 21, 1901. September 19, provisional flag steamship *Tomas Brooks*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 54 immigrants; Spanish steamship *Berenguer el Grande*, from Barcelona and Spanish ports, with 18 immigrants. Total, 72.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
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The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.